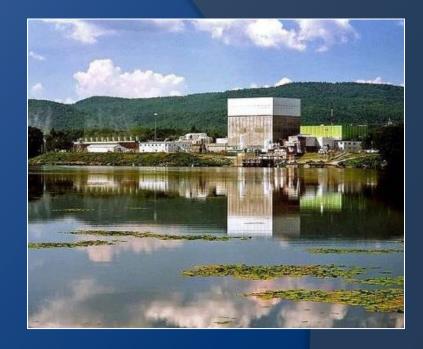


NRC WEBINAR

FEB. 5, 2015



VERMONT YANKEE
NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
DECOMMISSIONING

Today's Presenters



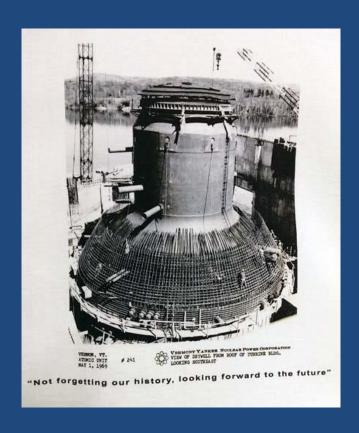
Bruce Watson



Marc Ferdas



Vermont Yankee History

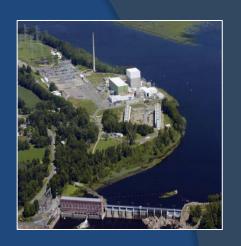


- Dec. 11, 1967 ConstructionPermit issued
- March 21, 1972 Operating License issued
- Nov. 30, 1972 Commercial operations commence
- March 21, 2012 End of initial 40-year Operating License period



Major Shutdown Milestones @ Vermont Yankee

- Aug. 27, 2013 -- Entergy announces plan to permanently shut down Vermont Yankee
- Sept. 23, 2013 -- Entergy provides notification of plans to permanently cease operations at Vermont Yankee
- Dec. 29, 2014 -- Vermont Yankee is permanently shut down
- Jan. 12, 2015 Entergy completes the transfer of all fuel in the Vermont Yankee reactor vessel to its spent fuel pool



Near-term Developments

- Certification of permanent cessation of operations
- Certification of permanent removal of fuel from reactor

 Review of Post-Shutdown
 Decommissioning Activities Report (PSDAR)

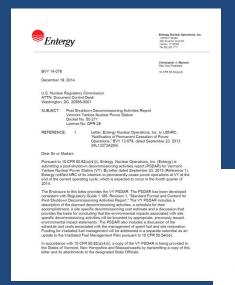
Post-Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Report (PSDAR)

It should contain:

- Description of planned decommissioning activities
- High-level schedule of planned decommissioning activities
- Site-specific cost estimate for the decommissioning
- Environmental impacts of decommissioning



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Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station

Post Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Report

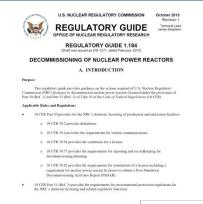
Prepared by TLG Services 12/2/2014

Rev. 0 December 2, 2014



PSDAR Review Process

- NRC notices receipt of the PSDAR in the Federal Register and requests public comments
- NRC schedules a public meeting to discuss PSDAR & solicit public comments
- NRC considers public comments
- Plant owner may begin decommissioning work 90 days after NRC receives the PSDAR





Ravision.

REGULATORY GUIDE 1.185

STANDARD FORMAT AND CONTENT FOR POST-SHUTDOWN DECOMMISSIONING ACTIVITIES

A. INTRODUCTION

urpose

This regulatory guide identifies the type of information that the post-identifierant decommissioning viewine sprear (PSAM) must contain and establishes a standerformer for the PSAM that the S. Neckor Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff considers acceptable. This regulatory guide applies to be lodder of the cross to operate metaler power reactors under Parts 5 (9RC 4) and 52 (9RC 4) or let 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) and they may use this standard format to prepare DAR.

Annicable Rules and Regulations

- 10 CFR Part 50 provides for the NRC's domestic licensing of preduction and utilization facilities.
 - CFR 50.2 provides definitions.
 - 10 CFR 50.4 provides the requirements for written communications.
 - 10 CFR 50 54 movides the conditions for a license
 - 10 CFR 50.75 provides the requirements for reporting and recordkeep
 - TO CETT AND POSSESSES AND ADDRESSES AND ADDR

requirement for nuclear power reactors licensees to submit a PSDAR.

times suggestions regarding this guide or development of new guides may be infinized through the NRC's yields Web are also the Regularity Guides document collection of the NRC Library at <a href="https://www.ncc.gov/emding-ra/doc-collections-ray-time-collection-ray-

Homeus: copies of this regulatory guide, persions venions of this guide, and other recently issued guide are available through the NDC's public Web site make the Regulatory Guides document collection of the NDC. Library of http://www.rec.go/crossleep http://www.rec.go/crossleeps/ Sydens (ADAMS) of http://www.rec.go/c

Reactor Decommissioning

The process of removing a reactor facility safely from the operating mode to a permanent shutdown condition and reducing the residual radioactivity to a level that permits the release of the property for unrestricted use and termination of the license

BEFORE



Maine Yankee



AFTER



Decommissioning Options



- DECON Equipment, structures, etc., are removed or decontaminated to a level that permits unrestricted release
- SAFSTOR Plant is placed in a safe, stable condition and maintained in this state until it is subsequently decontaminated to levels that permit unrestricted release
- ENTOMB Encasing of key reactor structures

How Long to Decommission?



Under NRC regulations, the process must be completed within 60 years.

Guiding Principles of Decommissioning



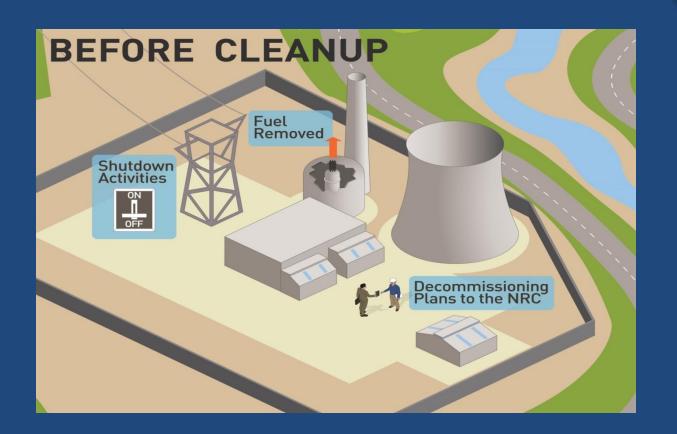
- Protection of plant & workers
- Protection of the public
- Communications & outreach with external stakeholders



Decommissioning Process - Phases



- Before Cleanup
- During Cleanup
- After Cleanup



- Ready the plant for decommissioning
- Move spent nuclear fuel to dry cask storage
- Submit & update PSDAR



- Removal of structures & components
- Soil remediation
- Radioactive waste shipments



- Site restoration
- NRC license termination
- Spent fuel management

Vermont Yankee Decommissioning Schedule & Cost Summary

Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station
Post-Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Report

Table 2.1
Decommissioning Schedule and Plant Status Summary

Decommissioning Activities / Plant Status	Start	End	Approximate Duration (years)
Pre-Shutdown Planning	August 2013	December 2014	1.3
Transition from Operations			
Plant Shutdown	December 29, 2014		
Preparations for SAFSTOR Dormancy	December 29, 2014	April 30, 2016	1.3
SAFSTOR Dormancy ³			
Dormancy w/Wet Fuel Storage	2016	2020	4.2
Dormancy w/Dry Fuel Storage	2020	2052	32.5
Dormancy w/No Fuel Storage	2053	2067	15
Preparations for Dismantling & Decontamination (D&D) ³			
Preparations for D&D	2068	2069	1.5
Dismantling & Decontamination (D&D) ³			
Large Component Removal	2069	2070	1.3
Plant Systems Removal and Building Decontamination	2070	2073	2.5
License Termination	2073	2073	0.7
Site Restoration ³			
Site Restoration	2073	2075	1.5
Total from Shutdown to Completion of License Termination			59

Rev. 0 December 2, 2014

Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station Post-Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Report

Table 2.2
Decommissioning Cost Summary
(Thousands of 2014 dollars)

Decommissioning Periods	License Termination	Spent Fuel Management	Site Restoration
Planning and Preparations	\$119,981	\$23,068	na
Dormancy w/Wet Fuel Storage	\$45,746	\$217,244	na
Dormancy w/Dry Fuel Storage	\$137,229	\$128,035	na
Dormancy w/No Fuel Storage	\$54,016	na	na
Site Reactivation	\$43,277	na	\$578
Decommissioning Preparation	\$36,283	na	\$456
Large Component Removal	\$141,032	na	\$25
Plant Systems Removal and Building Remediation	\$208,167	na	\$4,118
License Termination	\$30,668	na	na
Site Restoration	\$823	na	\$51,968
Total [8]	\$817,219	\$368,347	\$57,145

[[]a] Columns may not add due to rounding

2.1 Discussion of Decommissioning Activities

The following narrative describes the basic activities associated with decommissioning the VYNPS. The site specific DCE (detailed in Attachment 1) is divided into phases or periods based upon major milestones within the project or significant changes in the annual projected expenditures. The following sub-sections correspond to the five major decommissioning periods within the estimate.

2.1.1 Preparations For Dormancy:

The NRC defines SAFSTOR as, "A method of decommissioning in which a nuclear facility is placed and maintained in a condition that allows the facility to be safely stored and subsequently decontaminated (deferred decontamination) to levels that permit release for unrestricted use." The facility is left intact (during the dormancy period), with structures maintained in a stable condition. Systems that are not required to support the spent fuel, HVAC, Emergency Plan or site security are drained, de-energized, and secured. Minimal cleaning/removal of loose contamination and/or fixation and sealing of remaining contamination is performed. Access to

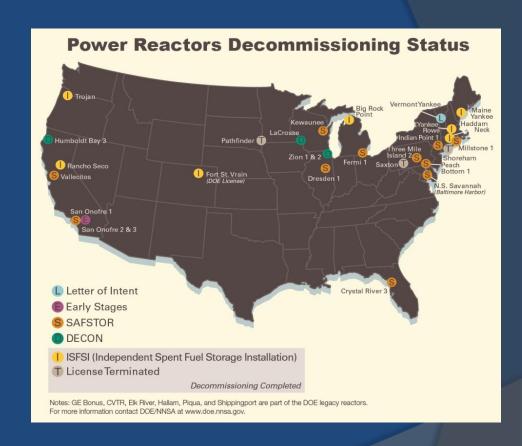
Rev. 0 December 2, 2014

³ "Subject to the commitments regarding the commencement of radiological decommissioning in the Settlement Agreement (Section 1.2)."

Power Reactors in Decommissioning

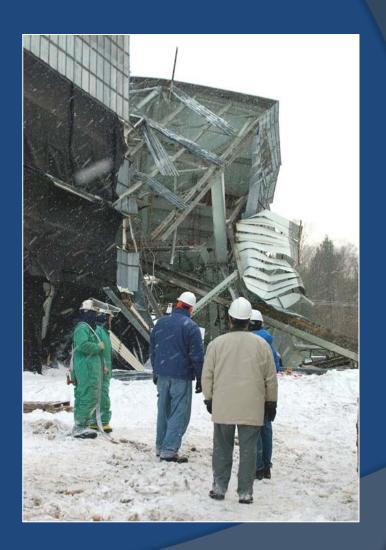
- 5 units in active decommissioning
- □ **14** units in SAFSTOR

VERMONT YANKEE has selected the SAFSTOR option



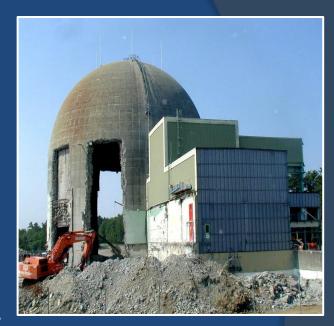
Oversight Program After Shutdown

- Oversight and monitoring conducted over the entire period of decommissioning process
- Oversight program is described in Inspection Manual Chapter (IMC) 2561 & 2690



Oversight Program After Shutdown

- Decommissioning inspection program includes both <u>core</u> and <u>discretionary</u> inspections
- Implementation depends on activities being planned or performed.
 - Post-Operation Transition Phase
 - Actively Decommissioning Fuel in Spent Fuel Pool
 - Actively Decommissioning No Fuel in Spent Fuel Pool
 - SAFSTOR Fuel in Spent Fuel Pool
 - > SAFSTOR No Fuel in Spent Fuel Pool
 - Final Surveys Under way



What Happens to the Spent Fuel?



- Removed from spent fuel pool
- Stored on-site in dry cask storage systems
- Safety and security programs remain until fuel removed from site

Is the Spent Fuel Pool Safe?

- Robust structures
- Designed to withstand severe natural events
- Regulated design features & operational practices implemented to maintain fuel in safe condition



How Does Emergency Planning Change?



- Emergency preparedness remains
- 'All hazards' approach utilized vs. formal preplanned off-site radiological response plans

How will plant security change?



Security controls remain in-place until spent fuel is removed from the site

Public Involvement on Decommissioning

 Public meeting to discuss the decommissioning process and the plant's PSDAR

- NRC staff typically provide briefings at meetings of state/citizen decommissioning advisory panels
- Public meeting on License Termination Plan

MANUAL CHAPTER 2690

INSPECTION PROGRAM FOR DRY STORAGE OF SPENT REACTOR FUEL AT INDEPENDENT SPENT FUEL STORAGE INSTALLATIONS AND FOR 10 CFR PART 71 TRANSPORTATION PACKAGINGS



U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REGULATORY RESEARCH

REGULATORY GUIDE

REGULATORY GUIDE 1.185

STANDARD FORMAT AND CONTENT FOR POST-SHUTDOWN DECOMMISSIONING ACTIVITIES

A. INTRODUCTION

This regulatory goods identifies the type of information that the post-shardown decommissioning activates report (PSDAD) must contain and enableshes a standard format for the PSDAD, that the 11.5. See properties of the Code of Foderal Regulations (10 CFR) and they may use this standard format to prepare PSDADAS.

- 10 CFR Part 50 provides for the NRC's domestic licensing of production and utilization facilities
 - o 10 CFR 50.2 provides definitions
 - o 10 CFR 50.4 provides the requirements for written communications
 - o 10 CFR 50.54 provides the conditions for a license.

 - 10 CFR 50.82 provides the requirements for termination of a license including a requirement for nuclear power reactors licensees to submit a PSDAR.



U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

REGULATORY GUIDE 1.184

DECOMMISSIONING OF NUCLEAR POWER REACTORS

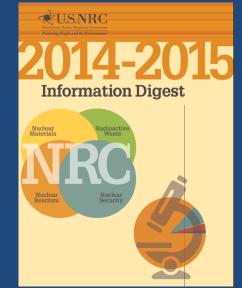
A. INTRODUCTION

Commission (NRC) licensees to decommission nuclear power reactors licensed under the provisions of Part 50 (Ref. 1) and Part 52 (Ref. 2) of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR).

- 10 CFR Part 50 provides for the NRC's demestic licensing of production and utilization facilities

 - o 10 CFR 50.54 provides the conditions for a license.

 - requirement for nuclear power reactor licensees to submit a Post-Shutdown Decommissioning Activities Report (PSDAR).



NRC INSPECTION MANUAL

DECOMMISSIONING POWER REACTOR INSPECTION PROGRAM

2561-01 PURPOSE

To establish the inspection policy and guidance for decommissioning power reactors for the Offices of Nuclear Reactor Regulation (NRR) and Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards (NMSS).

2561-02 OBJECTIVES

02.01 To obtain information through direct observation and verification of licensee activities to determine whether the power neator is being decommissioned safely, that spent fine is askly shored onside or transferred to another idensed location, and that site operations and license termination activities are in conformance with applicable regulatory requirements, locanee commitments, and management controls.

02.02 To ensure that the licensee's systems and techniques for decommissioning and license termination activities are adequate and in accordance with regulatory requirements. These systems include, in part, management and organization effectiveness; self-assessment, auditing, and corrective actions; design control; maintenance and surveillance; radiation protection; radioactivity measurements; and, effluent controls.

02.03 To identify declining trends in performance and perform inspections to verify that

02.04 To provide for effective allocation of resources for the inspection of Part 50 power

2561-03 APPLICABILITY

This program is to be implemented following the certification date for the removal of all nuclear fuel from the reactor vessel (10 CFR 50.82(a)(1)(ii)) and is to continue until license

2561-04 DEFINITIONS

NUREG-1628

U.S.NRC

Decommissioning Nuclear Power Plants

When a power company decides to close a nuclear power plant permanently, the facility must be decided by a stelly removing it from service and reducing residual radioactivity to a level that permist release of the peoperty and termination of the operating linease. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has strict rules governing nuclear power plant decommissioning, involving cleanup of radioactively contaminated plant systems and strustners, and memous of the radioactive field. These equirements protect workers and the public during the entire decommissioning process and the public after the license is terminated

Licensees may choose from three decommissioning strategies: DECON, SAFSTOR, or ENTOMB.

Under DECON (immediate dismantling), soon after the nuclear facility closes, equipment structures, and portions of the facility containing radioactive contaminants are removed or decontaminated to a level that permits release of the property and termination of the NRC license.

Under SAFSTOR, often considered "deferred dismantling," a nuclear facility is maintained and monitored in a condition that allows the radioactivity to decay; afterwards, the plant is dismantled and the property decontaminated.

Under ENTOMB, radioactive contamin Under ENTOMB, radioactive contaminants are permanently enased on site in structurally sound material such as concrete. The facility is maintained and monitored until the radioactivity decays to a level permitting restricted release of the property. To date, no NRC-licensed facilities have requested this option.

The licensee may also choose to adopt a The licensee may also choose to adopt a combination of the first two choices in which some portions of the facility are dismantled or decontaminated while other parts of the facility are left in SAPSTOR. The decision may be based on factors besides radioactive decay, such as availability of waste disposal sites.



Decommissioning must be completed within 60 years of the plant ceasing operations. A time beyond that would be considered only when necessary to protect public health and safety in accordant



U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation Washington, DC 20555-0001

Final Report

Staff Responses to

Frequently Asked

Questions Concerning

Decommissioning of

Nuclear Power Plants





Links for NRC References

- IMC 2561: Decommissioning Power Reactor Inspection Program
- □ RG 1. 184: Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Reactors
- NUREG 1628: Staff Responses to FAQs Concerning
 Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Reactors
- NRC Backgrounder: Decommissioning of Nuclear Power Plants
- NRC YouTube Video on Decommissioning

Questions

Neil Sheehan@NRC.GOV

or 610-337-5331